

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 28.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2588.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE COAST PURCHASES

Demand Made That Building Material Be Bought From Local Dealers.

Builders and Traders Exchange Asked to Investigate Protest—Labor Council Will Patronize Citizen Employers.

Leading business houses in Honolulu, handling building supplies, have joined in a protest to the Builders and Traders Exchange against the practice of some of its members in patronizing San Francisco firms for material which local houses are prepared to furnish.

The protest was the leading subject for discussion at the meeting of the directors of the Exchange last evening and a committee was appointed to investigate. The firms protesting ask that only local firms be allowed to bid and complaint is made of the practice of the government and of private corporations in sending to the coast for material.

A further objection is that the local firms are not given the same consideration as the foreign firms and that the material should be ordered through them.

The principal objections are embodied in the following letter which is signed by nearly all of the leading houses dealing in building materials:

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 10, 1903.
To the Directors of the Builders and Traders Exchange.

Dear Sirs: We desire to bring to your attention certain matters in regard to government and other contracts, which we think should have careful attention, and after due consideration such action taken as may be deemed for the best interests of the members of this Association.

It is reported, and we believe it to be true, that some of the members of this Association, contractors, have sent plans and specifications of proposed buildings to the coast for full material bids, that is for brick, lime, cement, lumber, hardware, iron work, etc., in fact, for all material required for the erection of buildings. As an Association, supposed to be formed for the mutual interests of the Builders and Traders, it does not seem right that the former should go beyond and into the province of the latter and import their own materials. The merchants in this city being away from sources of supply, have to carry very large stocks, and it is for the interests of all that such be done. The Builders are in position then to have their wants supplied as they may arise, but if the importing by Builders should become general, the traders could not afford to carry such full stocks. Again, if the Builders do not propose to support the traders by purchasing from them, will it not result in the latter going into the construction business, and if necessary, sending away for men to do the work? Many, and probably most of the Builders prefer to trade with their fellow members, but if others are going to do their own importing for

special jobs, they are, of course, handicapped, because it is not reasonable to suppose that the traders can carry such stocks of goods as they do now, with the attendant expense without having some profit.

Again, we understand, although we may be wrong in this, that it is the policy of the government to send away and get bids on work to be done here. This, if so, we consider to be entirely wrong. While such a course might possibly be taken by individuals, for the government to do it would be a step on its part to destroy the interests of the community. The persons engaged in the supply of labor and materials for the erection of buildings, compose a large class of heavy taxpayers, and the government is certainly interested in the welfare of its constituents and supporters. This is shown by forbidding all except citizen labor on contracts. Why not as well limit the bidding on contracts to bona fide citizens of the Territory.

We submit these as matters directly in the line of subjects to be considered by this Association, and as members of it, we ask you to take such steps in the premises, say the calling of a meeting for general discussion, or such other action as may be deemed best for the benefit of all concerned.

After lengthy discussion the following committee was appointed to investigate and report at a meeting to be held on November 19th: W. W. Harris of Lewis & Cooke, George Rodick of Hgokfeld & Co., G. F. Bush of Honolulu Iron Works, W. W. Hall of E. O. Hall & Son, L. E. Pinkham of the Concrete Construction Co., Arthur Harrison and J. H. Craig.

SHIPPING MEN WANT AID.

A circular request was also presented from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation asking the Exchange to pass resolutions favoring aid for American shipping. The New York Chamber suggests "the propriety of your adopting resolutions embodying your views as to the best means by which American deep sea ship-building and ship-owning can be re-established."

Action was deferred and the letter will be turned over to other commercial organizations of the city for action.

LABOR WILL HELP.

A request was received from the Labor Council for the names of such citizens, particularly merchants, who had agreed to use citizen labor exclusively. The Exchange agreed to furnish such names, but not of merchants who had not complied, as it is not the intention to establish a black list.

NEW SHERIFF OF HAWAII WAS ONCE A GAMBLER

William Keolanui Manaole Who Was Elected Over Sheriff Andrews Arrested as a Che Fe Banker in Honolulu.

Unless William Keolanui Manaole, the newly elected sheriff of East Hawaii has reformed, the gamblers of Hilo and surrounding country will be in clover for the year of Sheriff Manaole's term.

For the police of Honolulu know Manaole well-known him as a confirmed gambler. In fact there are not many of the men on the force who have served for any lengthy period who have not had a part in raiding Sheriff Keolanui Manaole and his che fa games.

Manaole is a graduate of Kamehameha—a classmate of John Wise who ran for sheriff in Oahu County. He is a carpenter by trade but he found early in his career that gambling was a more profitable and much easier means of earning a livelihood. And what is more to the point William also learned that it is much easier to win as a banker than as a mere che fa player. So the newly elected sheriff of East Hawaii conducted a bank instead of trying to entice the elusive dollar from other bankers, as so many of his acquaintances tried to do and failed.

And another thing did William learn early in the game of life. When he was arrested as sometimes happened he cheerfully pleaded guilty and paid his fine. This he found to be more profitable than standing trial and paying lawyer's fees while his che fa bank suffered from his absence in attending court.

Sheriff Chillingworth remembers having arrested Banker Manaole on one occasion and he says about the case that Manaole and his game in Honolulu was raided by Chillingworth and a couple of officers. This is supposed to have been the newly elected sheriff's last appearance in the police court, for he was heard of no more in police circles until he in some way managed to get on Andrews' police force in Hilo. And after that nothing was heard of him until he failed in the attempt to win the Republican nomination for sheriff from his chief and straightway accepted a nomination for the same office from the Home Rulers. And the Home Rulers with the aid of the "antis" elected him.

Detective David Kaapa remembers better than any one else connected with the Honolulu police force, William Keolanui Manaole and his gambling propensities.

"I arrested him two and maybe three times," said Detective Kaapa yesterday. "He was convicted at least two times—I am sure. Oh yes, I am sure of it. The same fellow, William Keolanui Manaole who has just been elected sheriff in East Hawaii. But some times he gave his name as Keolanui and some times as Manaole, but it was always the same fellow."

"The last time I arrested him was in 1896 or 1897, I don't quite remember which," continued Kaapa. "He was running a che fa bank then just Ewa of the High School on Fort street, near the head of Kukui street. We caught him red-handed then. He had the che fa tickets on him and a bag of money at his side. We confiscated the money I remember. Manaole pleaded guilty then. He was a good fellow, he took his medicine like a man. Whenever we arrested him he paid his fine and never appeared in court. He found it to be better than standing trial and any other thing he could do. He never had any trouble with the law after that. He was a good fellow, he was a good fellow."

The following is the notice issued by Treasurer Kepoikai:

Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office,
Honolulu, Oahu.

NOTICE.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that on and after the 1st day of January, 1904, the Silver Coins heretofore struck by the Government of Hawaii will under an Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act relating to Silver Coinage and Silver Certificates," cease to be a legal tender in the Territory of Hawaii.

And notice is further given that from and after the 1st day of January, 1905, it will be unlawful to circulate as money any Silver Certificate heretofore issued by the Government of Hawaii.

The Territorial Treasury is prepared to redeem all Silver Coins and Certificates either direct or through the First National Bank of Honolulu.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Commissions May Arrive.

Commissions for Gov. Dole as federal Judge and of Secretary Carter as governor will probably arrive today on the Alameda. The date of the appointments by President Roosevelt was October 11st and if the commissions were made out immediately they will have had thirteen days to come from Washington, while ordinarily eleven days is deemed sufficient.

Ten Dollars' Damage.

The jury in the slander suit of Moses K. Nakaina vs. Thomas G. Thurman, who went out about 4:30 yesterday evening as elsewhere reported, came into court at 10 o'clock with a verdict for the plaintiff with ten dollars' damages. Neither side was called, Mr. Andrews for the plaintiff and Mr. Lewis for the defendant both noting exceptions.

COLOMBIA THREATENS AMERICANS

The United States Consul at Carthage Shuts Himself In His Official House.

Vice Consul at Barranquilla Stoned—Fears for Americans and Other Foreigners.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

COLON, Nov. 13.—The announcement that Panama had declared its independence and that other foreign powers had recognized it, created an anti-American tumult in Carthage. There were street cries of "Death to Panamans and Americans!" United States Consul Ingersoll shut himself up in the consulate. At Barranquilla Vice-Consul Lovelace was stoned but escaped unhurt. There are fears for the safety of Americans and other foreigners.

Carthage and Barranquilla are two ports on the Caribbean Sea coast of Colombia, situated about 300 miles from Colon and are the ports from which Colombian government troops for service in the Panama district would embark. Carthage is a city of about 20,000 people, and the other port has a population of about 40,000.

In 1893 an Italian squadron blockaded Carthage until the government settled an arbitration award made by President Cleveland.

DOWAGER EMPRESS MAY ESCAPE IN AN AUTO

TIENTSIN, Nov. 13.—Chinese troops are guarding the passes from Manchuria. The court is preparing for flight and nine automobiles have been imported for the use of the Empress Dowager.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The City Railway employes began their strike wrecking cars by which many people were injured. The service has been abandoned.

SANTANDER, Nov. 13.—The strike continues. Troops are patrolling the streets and the rich inhabitants are leaving.

SALONICA, Nov. 13.—In fighting near Tirnova between Bulgarians, Macedonians, and Turks, twenty-two were killed.

TOKYO, Nov. 13.—The American Minister at Seoul is urging Korea to open Yongampho as a treaty port.

FLORENCE, Nov. 13.—The Marquis Carlo di Rudini has been married here to Dora Labouchere.

The Marquis Carlo di Rudini is the eldest son of the Marquis di Rudini, who was recently, for the second time, Prime Minister of Italy. He belongs to one of the most illustrious families of the kingdom, is the heir to vast wealth, and even now has an abundant income. He was one of a group of continental noblemen who spent last summer in New York and he attracted a great deal of attention in Gotham's society circles, so much attention in fact that the New York newspapers announced that he would marry Miss Dessa Gibson, the original of Charles Dana Gibson's famous "Widow," one of the most fascinating creations of that artist. The Marquis is thirty-five years old.

Miss Labouchere is a daughter of Henry Labouchere, the famous editor of London Truth.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.—The Governor of Chi-li and General Ma declare that they will take the field in Manchuria with 45,000 men.

General Ma, who proposes to take the field in Manchuria, is a well known Chinese army leader. He was a henchman of the Empress Dowager during the Boxer War and in the latter part of that struggle was given command of the bodyguard of the court. At that time the number of persons composing the Chinese court was very large and the bodyguard was really a small army. The fact that one of the Dowager's favorite generals is to take the field in Manchuria and that there have been recent rumors from Peking that she would leave the capital, owing to her fear of impending trouble, may now be taken to mean that China intends to take a stand against Russian aggression.

GUY H. GERE WILL SUCCEED SUPT. COOPER

It was stated last night, on trustworthy authority, that Guy H. Gere will be appointed by Governor Geo. R. Carter as the successor to Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Gere has been an assistant in the Department of Public Works for several years. He is at present an inspecting engineer. For the greater part of the past year he has been in charge of construction of public works on the island of Hawaii, with headquarters at Hilo.

Withal Mr. Gere is in good esteem as a citizen and popular amongst a large circle of acquaintances.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast, Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

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Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

GRAND JURY BEGINS INQUEST ON ELECTION

Foreman Parker Asks if the Attorney-General Can Be Excluded and Judge Gear Answers That He Can if Desired.

The Grand jury, which is intrusted with the duty of investigating alleged election frauds, stands as follows:

William Legros,
Robert K. Pabau,
O. P. Emerson,
R. J. Church,
Thomas R. Moorman,
Wm. H. Crawford,
Henry A. Giles,
A. R. Bindt,
Wm. L. Peterson,
Samuel Parker,
Charles F. Herrick,
W. L. Eaton,
Charles Wilcox,
Richard L. Gilliland,
George J. Campbell,
Glynn E. Jones,
Charles W. Booth,
John K. Inch.

Judge Gear at 1:30 yesterday afternoon charged the grand jury regarding the request made by C. W. Ashford for an investigation of the Oahu county election. At the outset he stated that the laws of the Territory provided for the conduct of elections and included rules and regulations having the force of law. He was not passing upon the subject as a matter of law, but would inform the grand jury that the Organic Act continued in force the laws of the Republic of Hawaii providing for the purity of elections. They were aware that an election was held on the third of this month for county officers. Certain information had been presented to the court, which would not be read, then but would be handed to their foreman. Neither would the court give them any instructions about the registration of voters.

SINK PARTY FEELING.
They were to investigate cases relating to the county election regardless of all party feeling. A great many witnesses had been subpoenaed for their examination. The court hoped the grand jury would take up the matter in the spirit in which it should be taken up, remembering their oaths. Their investigation must not be for the purpose of aiding any party or candidate. They must look slight entirely of all political affiliations they individually might have. The statutes were those of the Territory of Hawaii and were for the benefit and protection of all alike.

ACT WITHOUT FAVOR.
It was their duty, if they found that any offenses against those laws had been committed, to bring an indictment against every offender no matter who he might be. There were two parties contesting the election—the Republican and the Home Rule parties. Let no guilty man escape. Lose sight wholly of the political situation.

The grand jury had the disposal of the services of officers of the court. They might subpoena any witnesses they pleased, who they thought would be able to give light on the investigation. It might be their duty to subpoena witnesses about whom they knew nothing if they supposed such could furnish useful evidence.

KEEP PETITION SECRET.
They would be handed a communication, which accompanied the request for an investigation, for their guidance. Copies of the laws, rules and regulations read to them would also be provided if they desired. The communication was to be kept secret because it contained names of persons against whom no proof of wrong-doing might be presented.

Samuel Parker, foreman of the grand jury, asked if it would be necessary to have the Attorney General or his deputy present in the grand jury room while they were examining the witnesses.

MIGHT EXCLUDE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Judge Gear answered not unless they wanted the Attorney General's presence. The Attorney General had subpoenaed a number of witnesses and it was proper that he should have the

opportunity of examining them. The statement made about the Attorney General and his department, with the petition for investigation, had been withdrawn and, so far as the court understood, the Attorney General was not connected with the charges. It might be proper, in some cases, not to have the Attorney General there. He supposed the Attorney General did not object to the grand jury's examining into the matter without the Attorney General's presence.

SHOULD RECOGNIZE HONESTY.
Deputy Attorney General Peters stated that the request of the foreman for instructions on this point was a proper one and came within the court's province for consideration. So far as the law was concerned, it was perfectly proper for the grand jury to request his presence or desire his absence, but the speaker thought that the request, as well as the instructions of the court in answering it, should at least take into consideration the honesty of the Attorney General's department and its desire to investigate the matter fearlessly and honestly.

Judge Gear remarked that the grand jury might act on its own hook, to which Mr. Peters responded that such was the law.

A JUROR'S MISGIVINGS.
A grand juror here asked the court to have the number of the panel increased to twenty-two or twenty-three members. There were Home Rulers, Republicans and Democrats on the present small panel, this juror said, and three men might stand out and prevent an indictment.

Judge Gear answered that if any one man or any three men on that grand jury were capable of disregarding their oath, let them say so and they would be excused from further service on the grand jury. He called on them, if any of them would consider his own party in the investigation, to say so. None of the grand jurors responded.

COULD NOT CONVICT.
Continuing, the court said that the grand jury could not convict anybody. A man had to be tried, to be convicted or acquitted, by a jury after he was brought into court under an indictment. The grand jury were not to pass on the guilt or innocence of a party, but to decide whether there was probable cause to believe that he committed the offense on the ex parte evidence before them. If twelve or fourteen men could not agree, it was better to let the man go.

CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.
With three jury courts in session and about a hundred witnesses subpoenaed for the grand jury, there was a great crowd jammed about the entrance as well as inside Judge Gear's court room when the charge was being delivered. Many natives without compulsion to attendance at court swelled the throng.

FREEDOM TO WITNESSES.
Shortly after the grand jury retired to the Supreme Court room, Deputy Attorney General Peters came out and released a number of witnesses until called by messenger or telephone. This regard for the time of busy men was much appreciated. Several witnesses were called in during the afternoon.

THE UNTERIFIED.
Republicans among the witnesses were not the most serious looking of the multitude. One of them said he had no objection to testifying to all he knew about unlawful practices, as his testimony in that regard was liable to send at least one Home Rule politician on the reef.

SHOULD BE DISQUALIFIED.
There was considerable adverse comment on the outside regarding the absence of an order to disqualify the named Home Rule candidates on the grand jury from sitting in the election investigation. There are two of them—Charles W. Booth and Chas. Wilcox—on the panel.

JURIES ARE KEPT BUSY

Two Out 'at Once' Considering Cases.

Two juries went out to consider their respective verdicts almost at the same instant yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock. One was from Judge De Bolt's court with the land trespass case of Fredericka Nolte against J. A. Magoon. The other was from Judge Robinson's court with the suit for slander brought by M. K. Nakulua against Thomas G. Thrum. Before the former case was argued and given to the jury, Judge De Bolt and the jury took a ride out to Manoa valley to view the premises.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Sarikawa was tried before Judge Gear yesterday for selling a lottery ticket. W. B. Fleming appeared for the Territory, and J. W. Cathcart for the defendant. The following jury was empaneled: J. L. Aholo, E. Norrie, S. Koloewa, A. A. Montano, E. K. Rathburn, Geo. Woolsey, J. P. Makinai, J. B. Pakele, J. S. Low, L. R. A. Hart, J. F. C. Abel and W. M. Bush. The jury was only out a few minutes when it returned with a verdict of not guilty. Another case against Sarikawa was nolle prosequi.

No other case was brought on for trial yesterday afternoon.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Robert F. Lange was appointed by Judge Gear as temporary administrator of the estate of In Chock, deceased, under bond of \$1000, and authorized as such to sell the property either at public auction or private sale.

David Dayton, administrator of the estate of Charles Halvorsen, deceased, has filed an inventory showing a valuation of \$1745.50.

Annie Jaeger petitions that she be appointed guardian of her minor son, Samuel Allen Jaeger, who has property in his own right.

LAME LANGUAGE.

John D. Willard and Charles F. Peterson, attorneys for plaintiff, have filed in the Supreme Court a brief in the case of George Mundop vs. S. K. Kaep. One of the points of law on which defendant appealed from the District Court of Lihue, Kauai, was thus stated: "That the trial magistrate disallowing the evidence of one T. Onokea." Besides replying that "this is not English and is ambiguous," the attorneys for the plaintiff deny that there is any merit in the point, as there is nothing in the record to show what evidence of Onokea's was disallowed, and they could not assume that any evidence was disallowed. Defendant in this case is the candidate who defeated the plaintiff's attorney, Willard, for county attorney in the Kauai election.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Lobe Kekoa, one of the defendants to a bill of revivor brought by Kanini (w) against Kalai and others, by his attorney, C. F. Peterson, enters a demurrer in which it is claimed among other things that several persons have not been made parties who should be.

In the case of W. O. Smith et al., trustees of Gear, Lansing & Co., vs. Emmett May, the plaintiffs by their attorneys, Thayer & Hemenway, have entered a demurrer to the defendant's plea of setoff.

Plaintiff in the suit of Allen & Robinson, Ltd., vs. Annie Schrel Reist has filed exceptions to the verdict for defendant rendered by direction of Judge De Bolt.

Judgment has been entered for plaintiff with costs taxed at \$107.50 in the action to quiet title of Margaret Cullen against T. F. Lansing. It is for two pieces of land in Koolanooka amounting to 0.47 acre.

Judge Gear appointed E. P. Dole as guardian of the Campbell minors, with special regard to their San Jose, Cal. interests, under \$5000 bond.

Her Baby for Sale.

Giving evidence of character for a man charged at North London, a witness declared that he was eccentric.

Mr. Fordham—"Can you give an instance of his eccentricity?" The Witness—"Well, yes, I can; during the fourteen years I have known him he has never been a minute late in getting to his work." Mr. Fordham—"And you call that being eccentric?" The Witness—"Yes, certainly, for a workman."—Ex.

Dashaway—"A few short hours ago I was sitting with a girl, telling her she was the only one in all the world I ever loved, and so forth, and so forth." Cleverton—"And she believed you, didn't she?" "How could she help it? Why, I believed it myself."—Life.

ALL ABOUT A HORSE

Borrowed by Dunn But Not Lent by Berrey.

Thomas Dunn, chief yeoman at the United States naval station, was yesterday committed to the circuit court for malicious injury by Judge Lindsey. Q. H. Berrey was the complainant and the whole trouble was over a horse owned by Berrey which he claimed Dunn borrowed without leave, and which ran away. The defendant was afterwards released on his own recognizance.

Berrey claimed that while he and his wife were visiting the volcano, Dunn borrowed Mrs. Berrey's horse, and that while being driven by Dunn, the animal ran away, injuring itself and damaging the phaeton. Berrey testified that Dunn had admitted to him taking the horse without permission, saying that he simply wanted it to go to town and hadn't time to wait for a car.

On cross examination the defendant attempted to show that Berrey was simply using the criminal courts to collect a civil debt for damages. Berrey admitted under cross examination that he was willing to drop the prosecution if Dunn had paid him for the damages. He had agreed to do this because Dunn said his wife was nervous and didn't want any trouble. He admitted also that he had agreed to settle for \$180 which was what the horse had cost him and that everything had been satisfactory until Dunn had refused to pay the amount.

The defense was that the horse and buggy were not injured maliciously, and that the defendant had agreed to pay the damages. Dunn denied that he had taken the horse without leave, but said that he had been asked to take care of the horse by Berrey's sister, and was attempting to exercise the animal when it ran away. He testified also that he had paid for the repairs to the carriage and that he had also agreed to pay for the care of the horse; also that the animal was not seriously injured, simply sustaining a few scratches. Dunn claimed that the horse was hitched up for him by the Japanese servant who had been left by Berrey in charge of the property.

A number of witnesses also testified to the good character of Dunn. These were Acting Postmaster Mac Wilkie, W. H. Hoogs and I. S. Dillingham.

Judge Lindsay held that the evidence was sufficient for a jury to pass upon and accordingly committed the defendant to the grand jury on a charge of malicious injury. Dunn was released upon his own recognizance.

PACIFIC MAIL'S NEW FOLDER

A handsome new folder has just been issued by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., telling of the delights of a trip around the world. The booklet contains a complete description of the new liners Korea and Siberia and also deals liberally with the attractions of Hawaii.

The folder is handsomely illustrated, the cover being in colors—a pretty girl standing at the steamer's rail and waving good-bye to friends on shore. The illustrations of Hawaii are "Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu," "View of Diamond Head" and "The Fall." Excursions described are to Punchbowl, Tantalus, Diamond Head Crater, Waikiki Beach and to the volcano.

Shot Beecher Letter.

Among some letters given by Major J. B. Pond to Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, which were written by Henry Ward Beecher is the following one, of which Dr. Abbott says: "The letter which follows I judge he never sent, since he was not accustomed to keep copies of his letters, and this copy, in his own handwriting, is in the correspondence."

"Dear Sir:—I have received and read your long and extraordinary letter. Its false statements, its fierce arrogance, its base innuendoes can be charitably construed only on one of two theories: (1) That you are insane; or (2) That you are a lineal descendant of that Ass on which Christ rode into Jerusalem, and who ever afterward regarded himself as an authority in all religious matters: from him have come down an innumerable posterity, eminent among which I think you stand."

A woman came down to Park Row, New York, the other morning with a baby in her arms and peering through the advertising window of one of the big dailies, dictated the following and asked to have it inserted:

"For sale—My little Leopold Wagner. He is only one year and two months old, with blue eyes like the sky and light hair, and chubby and good like an angel. I cannot support him any more. I am a hard working woman and I love my Leopold, but will sell him for \$500 if I get it from a nice Jewish family. Mrs. Nellie Wagner, 54 Carbon street."

DOWER LAW EXPOUNDED

Supreme Court Decision Reversing Equity Decree.

Judge Robinson's decree in the case of Sophie H. Kahaleaahu vs. Manuel S. Pereira and S. Kobayashi is reversed by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Frear. The case was submitted June 17, and decided November 12, 1933.

In conversing about the decision yesterday evening Judge Robinson said it sustained him in asserting the right of the plaintiff to dower, and only required amendment of his decree with regard to the time from which the damages should be computed. His decree held it was from the husband's death, whereas the Supreme Court makes it from date of demand.

SYLLABUS OF OPINION.

A suit for dower may be barred by the general statute of limitations applicable to actions for the recovery of land, but the statute does not necessarily begin to run from the death of the husband, as for instance, when, as in this case, the widow is by the statute permitted to occupy with the heir, without assignment of dower, until the latter objects, and the land remained vacant, and the heir and the widow lived together on adjoining land, and the heir or her grantee did not claim adversely until nine years after the husband's death.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

This is a suit in equity for assignment of dower and for damages for detention of dower. The plaintiff's husband died intestate seized of the land in question June 29, 1871, leaving a minor daughter as his only heir and the plaintiff as dowress. The land, which is situated on Liliha street, Honolulu, was then vacant and remained so until the daughter, having come of age, conveyed it to one Naukana, October 7, 1889. During that period, the widow and daughter lived together on land adjoining the land in question. Naukana leased the land, March 20, 1892, to one Wong Quing for ten years at \$65 a year and on April 23, 1893, conveyed it to the defendant Pereira, who, some time after the expiration of the lease, filed in the land, which was low and wet, and on May 1, 1895, leased it for fifteen years at \$800 a year to the defendant Kobayashi, who erected a hospital upon it. The Circuit Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to dower and, finding that dower in the land could not be set apart without injury to the owner, ordered it to be paid in money amounting to \$117.76, being the present worth, at the legal rate of interest, of one-third the income for the widow's expectancy of life, and allowed further the sum of \$227.79 damages, being one-third the rents, and interest thereon, received under the two leases up to the time of the interlocutory decree. The defendant Pereira appealed.

TITLE TO DOWER.

The first question is whether the plaintiff is now entitled to dower at all. No question is raised as to the amount at which her dower interest, if any, was valued. It is contended that her right of action accrued on the death of her husband, in 1871, and that therefore she is barred by the statute of limitations, the period prescribed by which for real actions was twenty years at the time this suit was begun, in September, 1899. There is much difference of opinion elsewhere as to whether general statutes of limitations are applicable to actions for dower (see 19 Am. & Eng. Enc. of Law, 2d Ed., 205, 19 Id. 180) and we have no special statute on the subject; but in our opinion the better rule is that the general statute does apply, and it was so stated in Makahana vs. Fua, 6 Haw. 661.

WHEN STATUTE BEGINS.

But does it run from the time the right to dower accrued, in this case June 29, 1871, when the husband died, or from the time an adverse claim is set up against it, in this case April 23, 1893, when the daughter conveyed? If the latter date, the twenty years had not elapsed when this suit was begun. There is no evidence that the daughter claimed adversely to the widow before that date. The land in question was vacant and they both lived together on adjoining land. There is upon this question also—as to when the statute begins to run—some difference of opinion elsewhere.

It seems to us that when, as in this case, the widow had a right under the statute to occupy the land with the heir or to receive her third of the rents, issues and profits, until objection should be made by the heir, and when the land remained entirely unoccupied, and both heir and widow lived together on adjoining land in a friendly way, the widow would be under no obligation to call for an assignment of dower and the statute would not begin to run until one of them began to claim adversely to the other. There was no occasion before that for the widow to assert her rights.

It is argued, however, that equity is not bound by the statute of limitations and may deny relief on the ground of laches, even when the statute has not run. It is true "equity aids the vigilant, not those who sleep upon their rights," but it is also true that "equity follows the law" and this seems to be a case for the application of the latter maxim.

WHEN DAMAGES BEGIN.

The remaining question relates to the time from which damages should be allowed for detention of dower.

When the heir's silence has purchased and held in good faith and the widow has slept on her rights, equity should not allow a recovery prior to demand.

The decree appealed from is reversed and the case is remanded to the Circuit Judge for such further proceedings as may be proper consistently with this opinion.

L. Andrews for the plaintiff; Robertson & Wilder for the defendant Pereira.

BOYD ON TOURISTS

Problem Club Told How It May Help.

"Tourist Traffic, How Can You and I Promote It," "unrushed the topic for a most interesting discussion at the Problem Club in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening. Mr. E. M. Boyd gave a very entertaining half hour talk on the subject, to the largest audience which has attended the club's meetings for months.

Mr. Boyd spoke of the difficulties with which the Hawaii Promotion Committee had to contend and asked the co-operation of all the people in getting tourists to come here. He also gave some interesting facts in connection with the crusade since it was inaugurated October 1st. The total cost of the advertising had been \$6,500 which included the magazine displays. With that expenditure of money the committee expected to reach three and a half million readers. Comparing the work in Hawaii to other advertising propaganda, Mr. Boyd stated that when the Rook Island sent its new special train to the Pacific Coast, it spent \$116,000 in advertisements before the train left the Chicago depot. "And yet critics here call us extravagant," said he, "when we expend \$15,000 in advertising beautiful Hawaii."

Mr. Boyd said he wanted to speak of the personal side of the tourist propaganda. He said that no man could be a success in what he taught unless he believed in it himself. One thing the Hawaii Promotion Committee struggled for was the sympathy and support of every citizen of Hawaii in the work. He himself believed in Hawaii as a tourist resort. But the committee's efforts would be circumscribed unless everyone assisted. The committee's work was impersonal; what is most needed is to have every one personally send to friends and start an inquiry directed towards Hawaii. This was most needed—the help of all citizens in the work. In this connection Mr. Boyd spoke of the work in California, the intensity with which residents boomed the State. Last year 85,000 tourists came to stay and there were 275,000 visitors altogether. This year preparations were being made to entertain 500,000 visitors.

In California railroad men had told him that the success in California was due to the personal interest taken by residents in that State in inducing tourists to come. "Unless the people of Hawaii believe that this is a good place to come to and to stay, and impress this upon their friends, we must fail. If we succeed," concluded Mr. Boyd, "it is your success. If we fail it is not your failure but ours."

A general discussion followed in which many of those present took part. Dr. C. B. High said he believed thoroughly in the tourist proposition and that the campaign had been too long neglected in the past. Hundreds of thousands of tourists had passed through here who might have been made advertising agents for the Islands. He also said that if anything happened to sugar, the country would have to depend upon tourists, and that because sugar had been king, people had been too independent to pay attention to tourists in the past.

W. C. Weedon also endorsed Mr. Boyd's remarks and said he believed in Hawaii. He had first lectured here many years ago and had come back to live. He believed also that Hawaii could be made not only a tourist resort but a place for homes.

John Martin interjected a little spirit into the discussion with the remark, "Lord save me from a place built up by tourists. Look at Pasadena," he said, "they eat, sleep and die there. That's Pasadena. All you get is the sick." He also said he had rather have a mechanic than a tourist in Hawaii.

Mr. Martin refused to explain what he meant but promised to see Mr. Boyd later and give him some facts. "We all make allowances for Mr. Martin," remarked Rev. E. S. Muckley, the chairman.

E. T. Tannatt, Robt. Law and others also took part in the discussion. Mr. Boyd was given a vote of thanks.

Should it be from the death of the husband, from the beginning of the adverse possession, from six years back, from demand or from the commencement of the suit? This is often settled by statute, and in the absence of statute some nice distinctions are drawn from varying states of facts, and courts differ greatly.

To allow in favor of one who, as in this instance, has slept on her rights and against one who, as here, purchased in good faith, and who might have been in possession for only a short time, damages from the husband's death, in this instance, for some thirty years, does not seem quite right to say the least. That was not allowed at common law and is not required by any statute. Nor is there any rule of law or statutory provision requiring or permitting an allowance from the time the defendant purchased, say, for about twenty years in this instance.

When the heir's silence has purchased and held in good faith and the widow has slept on her rights, equity should not allow a recovery prior to demand.

The decree appealed from is reversed and the case is remanded to the Circuit Judge for such further proceedings as may be proper consistently with this opinion.

L. Andrews for the plaintiff; Robertson & Wilder for the defendant Pereira.

Bombardier-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna, General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alaska.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonia. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammonia)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.

12-16 John St., New York.

H. K. A.

Kodaks**Films and Paper**

Just Received Ex "Siberia"

Developing and Printing Guaranteed

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,

PORT KENNEL.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston,

or C. BREWER & CO.,

LIMITED, HONOLULU.

A Home Rule Jubilation over election triumphs at Hookah, Hawaii, evolved a free fight in which the bolokud sex was mixed up. Some more gin made the function resume its initial elements of bliss, the repairing of noses and drooping being deferred till the morrow.

Setting himself right: "What do you consider the greatest object of interest in England?" asked the interviewer. "Well," answered the great lecturer from abroad, "I arrived here yesterday, and from—" "Of course," exclaimed the interviewer, apologetically, "I mean the greatest object of interest next to yourself."—Trib-Bits.

JOHN F. SCOTT DIED WEDNESDAY

John F. Scott, whose desperate condition was reported in yesterday's Advertiser, died at 2 o'clock the same morning, at his home in Prospect street.

Mr. Scott was widely known as an educator and he was popular in social circles. Many years ago he taught the public school at Waimae, Kaula, and later was principal of the school at Waimae, Oahu. He succeeded the late W. Jas. Smith as secretary of the Board of Education, and in following regimes served as an inspector and again as a teacher.

Four years ago Mr. Scott sustained a stroke of paralysis and was near death's door then, but rallied and took a prolonged vacation in the United States. He had a lighter attack after returning home and recovered so far as to be able to take daily walks out doors. Only a few days ago he was taking such exercise. Then the final stroke came and speedily brought the afflicted man to his end.

Mr. Scott was about fifty years of age, an American citizen born, and leaves a wife to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place from Harmony hall, under the auspices of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., at 2:30 p. m. today.

ENGLISH AS BUILT ON THE DICTIONARY

The following is a copy of a letter received by a large business house of Honolulu:

Honolulu, October 29th, 1902.

Dear Sir: Here, I am going to disclose with your honor, by a few drops of lines.

I am having had not yet seen your face, but the hearing of your reputable name had already reached to my ear.

During the last few days I had learned by the Advertisement of Hawaii Shinto (Japanese printing once) it was said that you are wanting to apply a Japanese clerk in your plantation-store; by this opportunity to employ me with your favor in that situation, and I have no object in wages. I am having high school education in both Orient and Occident, good experience are practiced at Japanese mercantile houses in this city (age 29). So I am expecting to your replication Address. . . . Now I have nothing more to describe, and I must ask you to believe me to be your faithful servant.

Respectful yours,

()

Makes You Mad.

Ain't nothing makes a woman so hop-pin' mad when she thinks she's got a bargain as to come home an' find her neighbor got a better one. Awning are all bargains and one price to all persons and better company.

A journalist sat for many weary minutes in the waiting room of one of our medical celebrities. His patience at an end, he called the servant and said: "My man, just go in and tell your master that if I am not admitted in five minutes I shall be well again."

—EX.

HEALTH NEEDFUL

to happiness. Well might the greatest and wisest Man that ever lived teach us to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." The hands, with which we do so many cunning and skillful things, the eyes, that reveal to us all the sun shines on, the hearts which beat within our breasts, were once merely the yet unweakened food upon our plates. What a strange, what a wonderful transformation! The body builds itself! No other machine can do so. Yet when the wear and tear becomes greater than the process of repair we grow weak and waste away. If we could keep the loss and the gain balanced, or nearly so, we should live long and be able to work and enjoy ourselves all the time. The opposite condition we call sickness or disease. To keep the wheel turning, to prevent permanent loss of flesh and power, is the aim of that ever-succesful remedy known as WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

It quickly and quietly removes the waste matters from the system, promotes the marvelous change called digestion, expels the impurities and disease germs from the blood and furnishes what the body needs to make it strong and healthy. Being palatable as honey or sugar the most sensitive palates accept it freely—even those of delicate women and young children. It contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is a specific in Lung Troubles, Influenza, La Grippe, Anemia, Scrofula and all affections caused by impure blood. No failure. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Said by all chemists here and throughout the world.

THE WOMAN IN THE CASE**Her Evidence Was Not Improperly Admitted.**

The Supreme Court rendered a unanimous opinion, written by Justice Gaibraith, yesterday in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Cheong Kwai. It is interesting in the story it contains illustrative of the difficulties of dispensing justice to Orientals by Occidental courts when the customs of the Orient are involved. Judge De Bolt tried the case in the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court sustains his ruling on which the appeal was taken. Following is the syllabus of the decision:

LAW OF THE CASE.

An objection to the competency of a witness offered by the Territory, in a criminal prosecution, on the ground that she was the wife of defendant, being referred to the trial Judge for decision as a "question of fact" was, after hearing testimony, overruled. Held, that the ruling being supported by the evidence, afforded the defendant no ground of exception.

THE OFFENSE CHARGED.

The defendant was charged by indictment with assault with intent to murder and on trial was found guilty. It was proved that for more than a year prior to June 11, 1902, the prosecuting witness, Fong Quin, had been living in a rooming house in Vineyard street with a Chinese woman as his mistress; that this woman had formerly been supported by and had lived with the defendant; that defendant claimed the woman was his wife and that she denied a marriage with defendant; that on the said June 11 Fong Quin returned to his rooms to take the woman to the horse races; that defendant was in one of the rooms with the woman, but immediately walked out on hearing Fong Quin enter, and in about fifteen minutes returned with a revolver and without speaking a word pointed it toward Fong Quin and fired; that Fong Quin ran out of the house, pursued by defendant, who fired four or five times, striking Fong Quin twice, but that neither of the wounds proved fatal.

The defendant was the only witness offered in behalf of the defense and no attempt was made, other than by cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, to overcome or contradict the testimony in support of the charge.

The following extracts from the opinion of the court will show the question it decides, as well as give a glimpse into Chinese social customs:

QUESTION AT ISSUE.

During the presentation of the evidence for the Territory the Chinese woman who was in the room when the shooting commenced was offered as a witness. An objection was made to her competency on the ground that she was the wife of the defendant, and under our statute (Sec. 1416 C. L.) an incompetent witness. By agreement of counsel the jury was sent out and the question of the competency of the witness was submitted to the judge "as a question of fact." The exceptions relied on in this court were taken during the trial of this question and are: (1) To the ruling of the Judge finding that the woman was not the wife of the defendant and was a competent witness; (2) To the ruling admitting certain testimony. . . .

The burden was clearly on the defendant to prove that the witness was a wife. Apparently this burden was assumed at the trial although it is denied in his brief. An attempt was made to prove a marriage at Hongkong according to Chinese custom followed by cohabitation there and in Honolulu. Evidence at length was given to show what was essential to constitute a marriage under custom in China. The Judge found that there was a failure to show a compliance with the essentials of marriage under this custom and that a marriage had not been proved and that the witness was competent.

MARRIAGE AS CLAIMED.

The defendant testified to the marriage at Hongkong and another witness swore that he attended the marriage feast. The woman testified that she had never been married to the defendant and that the first time she saw him was the day after she arrived at Honolulu, about 12 years ago, when he was presented to her as her protector by the steward of a sailing vessel in whose care she came to the Islands; that the defendant paid this steward \$250 for bringing her and that she then went to live with the defendant and continued to live with him for five years thereafter and as long as he would support her; that when the defendant refused her support she took up with another Chinaman and lived with him for a year and until he returned to China, when she became intimate with a Chinese actor and after he deserted her she was taken up by Fong Quin and had lived with him more than a year prior to the shooting.

MARRIAGE NOT PROVED.

The evidence sustains the finding of the trial Judge that there was a failure of proof of a marriage between the woman and the defendant according to Chinese custom. . . . The evidence would not warrant a finding that there was a common law

marriage between the parties, or support a presumption of marriage from cohabitation and general reputation recognized by some of the reported cases. The witness, under the evidence in the record was entirely too promiscuous in cohabiting for this presumption to avail the defendant.

EXPERT CONTRADICTION.

It does not appear that the defendant was prejudiced by the other rulings of the trial Judge excepted to at the hearing of this question, for instance, the defendant was asked on cross-examination if he knew anything "about a custom in China by which a man gives to another man money and receives in return a woman." This question was objected to as "immaterial." The objection being overruled the witness answered, "I don't know any such custom." The evidence given by the expert produced by the defendant showed that according to Chinese custom a "go-between" was usually employed to find out the age of the girl and to arrange the details of the marriage, one of which was the transfer of a sum of money from the prospective bridegroom to the parents of the bride elect. It is said that the money was to be used in the purchase of a pig and "wine and cake" for the marriage feast, an essential element of every marriage according to Chinese custom.

WITNESS WAS COMPETENT.

The court seems to have given the defendant rather wide latitude in his attempt to prove the Chinese custom of marriage and his compliance therewith. We are convinced that the witness was competent and that there was no error in receiving her testimony.

The exceptions are overruled.

Kinney & McManahan for the prosecution; Frank Andrade for the defendant.

FISHERY CASES CONTINUED.

Forty-four suits to establish fishery rights under a provision of the Organic Act relating to the ancient proprietorships in sea fisheries, were continued for the term by Judge De Bolt yesterday. This continuance is owing to the fact that a test case in the same category is pending in the United States Supreme Court. Following are the sections of the Organic Act in question, the suits relative thereto being for establishing vested rights therein mentioned.

"Sec. 96. That all laws of the Republic of Hawaii which confer exclusive fishing rights upon any person or persons are hereby repealed, and all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial enclosure shall be free to all citizens of the United States, subject, however, to vested rights; but no such vested right shall be valid after three years from the taking effect of this Act unless established as hereinafter provided."

"Sec. 96. That any person who claims a private right to any such fishery shall, within two years after the taking effect of this Act, file his petition in a circuit court of the Territory of Hawaii, setting forth his claim to such fishing right, service of which petition shall be made upon the Attorney General, who shall conduct the case for the Territory, and such case shall be conducted as an ordinary action at law."

"That if such fishing right be established, the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii may proceed, in such manner as may be provided by law, for the condemnation of property for public use, to condemn such private right of fishing to the use of the citizens of the United States upon making just compensation, which compensation, when lawfully ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury of the Territory of Hawaii not otherwise appropriated."

Thus it will be seen that the outcome of these cases may cause a serious drain on the Territorial treasury.

The proprietary sea fisheries were a grievance of the poorer native Hawaiians always up to annexation. For a long period antedating the Provisional Government, there was not a session of the Legislature at which bills and petitions "to abolish konohiki fisheries" failed to be presented, but they never carried.

On the trial of one of the earlier fishery right cases, it developed that some of such rights long exercised and passed from hand to hand rested upon a dubious foundation of legality. Old land grants were brought from musty archives which, though the reliance of title to the sea fisheries joining the land granted, failed to show that the fisheries were thereby conveyed.

THE SLANDER SUIT.

The slander suit of Moses K. Nakulua vs. Thomas G. Thuram continued on trial throughout yesterday before Judge Robinson. Besides the plaintiff, the reporter who obtained the offensive interview and the acting editor of the Honolulu Republican at the time were called. When Mr. Andrews rested the case of the plaintiff, Mr. Lewis moved for a nonsuit and Judge Robinson, to enable counsel time for research of authorities, continued the trial until this morning. Mr. Nakulua testified he was prevented, by the influence of the article, from obtaining employment after his dismissal by defendant from the position of deputy registrar of conveyances. H. E. Cooper gave evidence that, when Secretary of the Territory after Nakulua's leaving the registry office, he employed him in work upon the archives.

OTHER JURY TRIALS.

Watanabe, a Japanese, was on trial before Judge Gear yesterday for embezzlement. He is charged with appropriating to his own use money entrusted to him for safe keeping by Korean laborers. W. S. Fleming appears for the Territory, and S. F. Chillingworth for the defendant. Following is the jury: Wm. Bush, F. J. Robello, J. H. Davis, Theo. Wolf, J. L. Aholo, J. D. Cockett, C. B. Lemon, D. E. Thuram, W. A. Hall, J. P. C. Abel, E. H. Paris and J. S. Low. Late in the day a verdict of not guilty was returned.

Judge De Bolt was engaged yesterday with the trespass suit of Frederick Nolte vs. J. A. Magoon on trial by a jury from the previous day.

SORE HANDS
Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends
ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusting, itching, and dandruff, and for soothing, softening, whitening, and smoothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying itches, rashes, eruptions, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive and delicate purposes, readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most active of flower-scented soaps. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the most skin and complexion soap, the most toilet and most baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, including CUTICURA SOAP, in cleanses the skin of crusting and scales and softens the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Sore-throat, to cool and cleanse the throat. Depot: E. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. An African Depot: L. S. L. L. L., Cape Town.

ASHFORD PULLS THE HOLE IN OVER HIS HEAD

Attorney General Andrews yesterday received the following apology from C. W. Ashford. It is curious as combining a contradiction and a confirmation of the newspaper reports of his reckless talk in court the previous day for which he apologizes. This is the letter:

Personal.

KAPIOLANI BUILDING

Honolulu November 11, 1903.

Hon. Lorin Andrews, Attorney General, Honolulu.

My Dear Sir: I am incorrectly reported in the papers concerning what I said before Judge Gear yesterday when presenting my charges for investigation by the Grand Jury. I did not say that "the Attorney General and one of his deputies are accused in that paper," but in response to a suggestion by Mr. Peters that such matters should have been submitted to the Attorney General, did say (and I regret having said it, because it was unnecessary, not because it was untrue) that "my information was that the Attorney General and one of his deputies had actively assisted in coaching, upon his cross-examination, one of the men accused of attempted false personation and perjury." If you have not seen the paper I handed to Judge Gear, I still feel at liberty to assure you that neither you nor your deputy is mentioned therein. I thought it unnecessary to mention either of them, and still, it was unnecessary for me to have made the remark I did make in Court, and I repeat my regret that I made it, because no one more sincerely than I would lament either an unjust accusation against you or your office, on the one hand, or, on the other hand, the fact that you or your deputies should be justly accused of any infraction of the election laws.

I am unable to believe that you would willfully violate the laws providing for purity of elections, and my personal regard for, and confidence in, you, is the cause of my regret above expressed, and of my belief that you are not personally involved in any offenses that may have been committed.

I trust that our hitherto pleasant and cordial personal and professional relations may not be disturbed by the incident above mentioned, and beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) C. W. ASHFORD.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Ashford writes to the Bulletin impugning the accuracy of the published reports to lead up to this further apology:

"I do not believe, and have not intended to charge, that the Attorney General was or could be knowingly guilty of assisting in the violation of the election laws—my confidence in the incumbent of that office is too sincere to admit of any such belief on my part I feel that justice to Mr. Andrews demands this statement from me."

WOULD GIVE UP THEIR OFFICES

Some of the recently elected Home Rule officers on Maui are reported to be willing to give up their offices.

Some of them have been looking into the county act and discovered that they are not capable of filling the duties properly, while others are reported to have attempted to secure official bonds and met with rebuffs. One man who is in the city from Maui is authority for the statement that several of the Maui officials elected have gone to their Republican opponents and offered to turn their offices over to them. The offer, of course, was not accepted.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE SITUATE AT PONAHAUWAI IN THE DISTRICT OF HILO, ISLAND OF HAWAII, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Pursuant to a Decree made by the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1903, in a cause entitled S. M. Dames, S. H. Damon and H. E. Wally, doing business as Co-Partners under the firm name of Bishop & Company vs. Marian R. Austin and Charles R. Herbenway as Trustees of the Estate of Herbert C. Austin, a Bankrupt. Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division No. 1382, the undersigned, as Commissioner duly appointed, will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by the Court,

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1903

AT 11 O'CLOCK NOON.

of said day at the front (mauka) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, the following described property, to wit:

First. That certain Policy of Life Insurance issued by the New York Life Insurance Company on the life of Herbert C. Austin, for Five Thousand Dollars, dated May 19th, 1890, and numbered 353188.

Second. That certain Life Insurance Policy issued by said New York Life Insurance Company on the life of said Herbert C. Austin, for Five Thousand Dollars, dated September 6th, 1894, and numbered 63997.

Third. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Ponahehau, Hilo, Island of Hawaii, in said Territory, (being part of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) 252 to R. Pitman), and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing on the South side of Ponahehau street at the West corner of Lot No. 3 owned by Moemoe, and running along the boundary of said Lot South 25° West 250 feet; thence along Lot No. 9 South 55° West 315 feet; thence along the road North 55° West 213 feet to Ponahehau street; thence along said street North 44° East 215 feet to the point of commencement; containing an area of one and two-tenths acres, and being the same premises described in deed from E. H. Hitchcock to said Marian R. Austin by date of October 21st, 1890, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 125 on page 416, together with all improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale are Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deed at expense of purchaser. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. Smith & Lewis, at their office to 306 in Judd Building, on Fort street, Honolulu, T. H., or to the undersigned at his office in the Judiciary Building.

P. D. KELLEY, JR.,

Commissioner.

Dated at Honolulu, Oahu, November 11th, 1903.

6430—Nov. 5, 12, 19, 24, Dec. 3, 5.

Undaunted: They dug the bruised and battered form of the inventor out from under the ruins of his flying machine. "I want to say," he whispered, hoarsely, "that my invention is going to be a magnificent success!" Waving the surgeons away, he continued to talk to the reporters.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss osting—"It couldn't have been very comfortable automobiling along that back road yesterday." Miss Flurley—"Oh! did you see Mr. Huggard and me?" Miss Bosting—"Yes, and when I saw you, you were oscillating from one side to the other." Miss Flurley—"Oh! that's a fib! The oscillating was all on his side!"—Philadelphia Press.

Perverting pride: "Aren't you ashamed of that last massacre?" "I don't see why I should be," answered the Sultan. "It wasn't such a very small one."—Washington Star.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

KAUAI WILL TRY AGAIN

Plucky Wearers of Red Are Not Dispirited.

The Kauai polo players will not return home without having another trial to wrest a game from the Oahu champions and the Red contingent, which is a large one, is satisfied that they can do it. On Wednesday's showing, with a little care on cross riding, they have a splendid chance to win Saturday afternoon in the final game at Moanua. While Territorial onlookers are rapidly getting on to the points of polo, they are still vague in some places and a little elucidation of technical terms may not come amiss.

A "safety" for the making of which one-fourth of a goal is taken off the score of the teams that plays the point, is accomplished when the enemy's attack has brought the ball and players so near the home goal that defense seems futile and a score of a goal imminent. A defending player then sends, with his mallet, the ball behind his own goal line, sacrificing one-fourth point against a probable loss of a whole point. Kauai made three of these plays on Wednesday. Their presence in any score shows that the goal of the side making them was in imminent peril as many times as safeties are scored.

The term "foul" is an unfortunate one. The word "foul" has a moral obloquy attached to it and the words "foul play" carry universal condemnatory significance. "Fouls" which might better be termed "errors," are very seldom made with intention to foul another player by unfair play. They are usually errors of judgment, generally in colliding horses, and the referee rules whether in his opinion the angle of collision or interference was dangerous to the player being charged or interfered with. A crooking of mallets carries the same penalty in the American game.

Malice aforethought very, very rarely enters into a penalty and though the friends of a team feel aggrieved to hear that their men have been penalized by "fouls," they should read the rules and achieve wisdom, whose sister is Silence. Players themselves are seldom cognizant of the angle at which they charged or crossed and the kicks on decisions rarely come from them. The Kauai players offer a splendid example of the term "good losers" and in the face of scoring more goals than their opponents and then losing on penalties, have never murmured. They put up a bully game Wednesday and their friendly acceptance of defeat has made them stronger favorites than ever.

The rally of the Kauais on Wednesday's game was very gratifying to everybody. Spalding in-stalling of Charles Dole showed his reputation as a first class No. 1, to be firmly founded while his soaring goal, picked up at an angle from a moving ball and duplicated a goal made against Maui by Judd in the tournament last year, was clever stick work. The Rice boys showed in their full strength, Charles playing a sound consistent game. Malina rode well, his well, only seeming to lack direction.

Oahu's play with the big rally in the fourth period, when Castle played his best game, was most commendatory. The home team plays on team work and Captain Dillingham's nasty tumble and crack on the head demoralized matters for a while until he regained perfect command of himself and his team.

The government band play on Saturday afternoon at the game which commences at the usual hour of three and the biggest crowd of the series is expected to see the final tussle and cheer Kauai in their efforts to secure one game out of the three.

Quarantine Launch Repairs.
The quarantine launch "Oahu" is to be given a thorough overhauling. She is to have a new engine as well as other improvements. Dr. Cofer has bids for a new marine engine for the "Oahu".

The Richmond Abandoned.
Consul Reas and Capt. Rault of the wrecked French bark Connetable de Richmond have closed up the affairs concerning the vessel and the captain will sail on the Alameda for San Francisco on November 12. Consul Reas will not offer the vessel for sale, and if this is done it will probably be offered by the ship's underwriters.

Our Revenue Cutter.
Nothing has been heard recently of the revenue cutter which was to be stationed in Hawaii. The last reports had it that the Manning would be sent to the islands and would be here before Collector Stackable returned from the mainland. Mr. Stackable is due back in a couple of weeks but nothing further has been heard of the cutter. It is probable that the cutter will be ordered to Honolulu very soon as Collector Stackable will probably hurry the matter while he is in San Francisco.

Disabled.
"Why don't you eat your pie, Uncle K-uh? Don't you like pumpkin pie?" "Yes, I like it all right, but that young woman you've got helpin' you around here took my knife away."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOSPITAL OPENING

Reception at the New Chinese Hospital Yesterday.

Probably five hundred persons visited the Chinese hospital yesterday. Chinese and American flags adorned the entrance while the reception room had been made very attractive with greens, flowers and dragons. Bouquets brightened the well ventilated wards. The young ladies who decorated with to extend their thanks to the Kailua boys who gave cheerful assistance. Oriental costumes mingled with those of foreigners making pleasing contrasts. But a smile is a smile, and these told of interest in everything and good will to all.

The guests after greeting the reception committee, made a tour of the building, beginning with the broad verandas, wards, operating, and consulting rooms and ending with the dining room, where tea and cake were served. The Hawaiian band played during the afternoon.

The many Chinese ladies expressed both pleasure and gratitude to their kind friends. Over \$1000 have been contributed by prominent citizens for the maintenance of the hospital besides gifts of linen and paint.

The following ladies assisted in receiving: Mesdames Jordan, Swamy, A. B. Wood, Frear, Brown, Fuller, Koepke, and Miss Hopper.

CHICAGO LAUDS OUR OWN THERESA

The power of Hawaii's political boss is waning since Princess Theresa Wilcox failed to carry the Home Rule convention. For Hawaii's political boss is a woman and also a princess of the royal blood. That is, she says she is a princess, and no one who has felt the sting of her tongue dares to say her nay.

The Princess Theresa is the most prominent person before the Hawaiian public today. When Queen Liliuokalani ruled the island Mrs. Wilcox did not count for much in the political life of the country. It was after the American form of government was instituted that she came into power.

Mrs. Wilcox wanted this power and brought Wilcox into the race for congress. She also organized a home rule woman's club. It elected her husband as delegate, and for two years the princess enjoyed the distinction of being the social leader of the islands. Mrs. Wilcox, which she was not in Washington, bossed the home rule party in the islands.

When Wilcox returned a few months ago, having finished his term in congress, he was ill and reported to be dying. His wife took up the reins of party control and kept things going in the committee until Wilcox was able to be out, and presided at meetings of the executive committee. One man who had the temerity to object was read out of the party.

The princess started a newspaper for the purpose of electing a good, clean ticket to start off the county government. She told her constituents, just what she wanted, and then they turned her down. The princess left the convention hall in a huff. Her husband is candidate now for sheriff. She announced her intention of deserting the home rule party, all excepting her husband and a few other friends and relatives on the ticket—Inter-Ocean.

Chilcott Arrives.
The American ship, Marion Chilcott arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco with a cargo of oil. She made the run down in thirteen days and had fair weather. On her last trip down the Chilcott encountered a gale off the coast of California and lost three men overboard.

General De Sonis Sails.
The French bark General De Sonis sailed yesterday afternoon for Sydney to await orders. She will probably load coal again.

DUTIES OF THE COURT.
The pashon—I know he was guilty, but do judge was too hard on him. The deacon—Do judge had to do his duty, pashon. He had to give him justice.
"Dat's all right 'bout justice, but justice ain't all. Dey's sich a thing as mercy. Judges ought to be justicous, but dey ought to be mercenarv, too."

Doctor—"Well, Mrs. O'Brien, I hope your husband has taken his medicine regularly, eh?" Mrs. O'Brien—"Sure, then, doctor, I've been sorely puzzled. The label says, 'One pill to be taken three times a day,' and for the life of me, I don't see how it can be taken more than once."—Punch.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. W. G. Smith has been appointed Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Sixth Land District, Island of Kauai, such appointment being dated 1st, 1903.

Land Office is located on the premises of Mr. A. S. Wilcox, known as "Kilohana" on main road from Lihue to Koloa, in the District of Tahiue, Island of Kauai.

ED. S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1902.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.
On Saturday, December 12th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Leases on the following lands:

1. The government lands of Pohaku-haku and Kenau in Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 80 acres, more or less.

Term: 5 years.
Upset rental: \$2.50 per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2. The government land of Koho, in Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 185 acres, more or less.

Term: 5 years.
Upset rental: \$2.50 per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan and further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

ED. S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, Nov. 12, 1902.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.
Commissioner of Public Lands.
A land license for a period of 50 years, to collect, divert and sell the surface water and power produced therefrom, upon and from the public lands, situate on the Island of Hawaii and lying between the sea on the north; Waipio Valley on the East; Waipio Valley and the boundary line between the lands of Laupahoehoe, I and 2, Nakooka, Apua, Waikuku and Honopu on one side and the lands of Puukapu and Kawaihewa 1, on the other side, until such line reaches an elevation of 4,300 ft., thence a contour line of 4,200 ft. elevation to Honokaa on the South, and the land of Honokaa and the private land of Awini on the West, subject to existing vested rights of private parties in such waters, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday, November 20, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

Persons competing at this sale will bid upon the rate per cent. of the net revenues of the enterprise carried on under such license, to be paid annually to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, from and after the third year of the term of such license.

A bond of \$10,000 will be required on surety satisfactory to the Government, conditioned on the due performance of the requirement that \$10,000 be expended on construction within 18 months. From the beginning of the term of the license \$500 shall be paid by the holder thereof to the Government, semi-annually in advance irrespective of such rate per cent; the first payment of \$500 to be made at the fall of the hammer, by paying the same to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Upset 5 per cent. on the net revenues. Any bid than on percentage of the net revenues will not be entertained.

Full information in regard to other conditions of such license will be furnished at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

R. S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, October 22, 1902.

FORECLOSURES

ISAAC TESTA.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage deed dated March 21st, 1901, and of record in Liber 221 on pages 127 to 129, and made by Isaac Testa in his own right and also as Trustee to The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., the said The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest thereon when due.

Notice is also given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described and hereafter described or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due under said mortgage, and all costs, charges and expenses attending such sale and foreclosure, will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan at his saleroom on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 28th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day. The property covered by said mortgage and to be sold, is:

First. All those certain lots or parcels of land situate at Kaiala, Island of Oahu, being lots Nos. 1 and 2 of the Rosa Estate, Lots 1 and 2 of the Rosa Estate, Lots 1 and 2 of the Rosa Estate, being a portion of Lots F and G of the Lunalilo Division of Kaiala and the same as conveyed to Isaac Testa by deed of record in Liber 188, page 409. Area, 54,003 square feet.

Second. All those lots or parcels of land situate at Kapahulu, Waikiki, Oahu aforesaid, and being lots Nos. 16 and 17 in Block 4 of Kapahulu lots, and conveyed to Isaac Testa by deed of record in Liber 188, page 408. Area, 10,000 square feet.

Third. All that parcel of land containing an area of 2 3/4-100 acres situate at Manoa, Oahu, being a portion of R. P. Grant 1st to W. H. Rice, Tr., and conveyed to Isaac Testa by deed of J. S. Emerson, Commissioner, dated September 27, 1896, of record in Liber 155, p. 224.

Fourth. All that certain land situate at Kawaiaola, Honolulu, Oahu, aforesaid, containing an area of 78-100 of an acre, being a portion of Apana 1, of R. P. 2897, L. C. A. 1165, and conveyed to Isaac Testa, Trustee, by deed of record in Liber 141, page 2.

Terms: Cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated Honolulu, October 19th, 1902. THE FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY OF HAWAII, LTD.
By its President,
Cecil Brown.
2532—Oct. 28, 30, Nov. 6, 13, 20.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

H. A. JAEGER.

The undersigned requests that all accounts and claims against him shall be handed in to Messrs. Kinney & McClenahan, Judd Building, Honolulu, 6th or before November 20th, 1902.

H. A. JAEGER.
Honolulu, November 6th, 1902.
6638—Nov. 12, 17, 20.

TERRITORY VS. COUNTY.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

Secretary Carter, or Governor-Elect Carter, as he should perhaps be styled, has raised some interesting legal questions in connection with the loan and appropriation bills.

Heretofore there has been no local county or district government. The central government has collected all the revenue, and expended it at such places and for such purposes as the Legislature has directed in the appropriation bills.

All of the local public utilities, buildings and improvements have thus been built, owned and maintained by the central government. Thus the water works at Honolulu, Hilo, Waikuku, Lahaina and several other places have all been constructed and operated at the expense of the general treasury.

The last Legislature created a series of county governments, to come into operation on January 1, 1904.

The Legislature recognized that Territorial responsibility ended as to salaries of officers, who are to perform county functions, for example, the police, road authorities, tax officers, etc., and only provided salaries for these officers from the Territorial treasury up to December 31, 1902, after which they will have to look to the counties for that pay.

The Legislature, however, recognizes the termination of Territorial and the beginning of county responsibility in connection with the construction of numerous public improvements.

In fact, it constructed appropriations bills for public improvements, precisely as though no division had taken place, county buildings and other local improvements being indiscriminately provided for along with purely Territorial matters.

This mixture of appropriations characterizes both the appropriations from current revenue and from the loan fund. No objection was made to this procedure by the Governor, nor by the President, when the loan bill, and accompanying appropriation of the loan funds were submitted for his approval under the organic act.

For the first time the legality of these appropriations is now questioned. Whether they are valid or not is a question of the utmost importance, which should be settled as speedily as possible. The courts are the only authority which can give a final decision in the matter, and the sooner a test case can be made up and submitted for decision, the better for all concerned.

THE COST OF LAND REGISTRATION.
The Registrar of the Court of Land Registration has compiled a table of costs of court from which an applicant may compute the costs of registering his title to land. It will be seen that the costs of court may be estimated very closely on the basis of \$21 and \$1.50 per thousand dollars of assessed value of the real property.

This rule is close enough for all ordinary purposes, and is made up from the costs shown in the itemized table. The cost to the applicant is light for all ordinary homesteads or properties under \$100,000. The costs (\$21) do not amount to the sum paid for an abstract and opinion on title to sale or mortgage of a property worth \$100,000, and yet the government for this figure insures the title to the purchaser, and the boundaries are finally settled. For a property worth \$100,000, \$44 is charged, less than the costs of a deed and opinion on title in each case of transfer of the property.

The ambitious climber: The Guide—"Well, here we are on the peak at last." The Tourist—"Oh, Guide, do you mean to say we can get no higher?" Don't say that I can ascend no further." The Guide—"Well, you can climb up this alpenstock if you want to. It's seven feet long."—Chicago Tribune.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Strmr. Helene, Welr, from Hilo and Hamakua ports, at 7:30 a. m., with 63 bags coffee.
Strmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 8:30 a. m., with 3500 bags sugar, 410 bags coffee, 147 bunches bananas, 104 bags taro, 33 hogs, 30 head cattle, 30 bags awa, 24 kegs butter, 275 bags sundries.
Strmr. Kailua, Dower, from Molokai ports, at 10 p. m.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.
S. S. Gaelic, from the Orient, off port at 12:30 a. m.

DUE FRIDAY.
S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, due early in morning.
Am. schr. Alpena, Birkholm, 49 days from Newcastle, at 9 a. m.
Strmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 5:20 a. m.
Strmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 12:30 a. m.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kessel, 25 days from San Francisco at 12 m.

Thursday, Nov. 12.
Am. ship Marion Chilcott, Williams, from Alcatraz Landing, at 10:45 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Strmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
Strmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Strmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Gaso. schr. Eilipese, Gahan, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Strmr. Iwailani, Mosher, for Maui ports and Honokaa and Kukulhaele, at 5 p. m.
Strmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 9 a. m.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Peabody, for Guam and Manila, at 9 a. m.
Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.
O. S. O. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco, at 4 p. m.

Strmr. Kailua, Dower, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5 p. m.
Strmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Honolulu, at 5 p. m.

Am. bk. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco, 2:30 p. m.
Schr. Ada, Weisbarth, for French Frigate Shoal, at 1:45 p. m.
Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 5 p. m.

Dr. Dark General De Sonis, Hemet, for Sydney, at 9 p. m.
Strmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per strmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 10, from Kau ports: B. H. Schmitt, Donald McGregor, C. C. Catten, Father Rault, C. F. K. Rose, Mrs. J. J. Wilk, from Kona; Mrs. John Kalanoka, Mrs. Rose Rodriguez, James Edwards, Miss A. M. Paris, J. K. Nahale, J. R. Kamauha, J. K. Kaelemakule, Father John, Father Victor, Mrs. H. J. Collins, G. A. Thielens, Mrs. F. Maitland, Rev. and Mrs. D. Scudder, from Maui ports: Mrs. R. E. Ford, Charles Gay, Mrs. F. A. Schaefer and child, F. A. Schaefer, Father Telephore, Father Wendell, C. McGonigle, P. E. Lamar, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Neal and 53 deck.

From the Orient, per S. S. Gaelic, Nov. 11—For Honolulu: L. F. Weaver, Mrs. Weaver, Rev. C. M. Williams, D. Yonekura, for San Francisco: F. F. Bollinger, Mrs. Bollinger, Edward Cunningham, John Fowler, Master Marcus C. Fowler, Miss E. L. Gumpert, W. Hohmeyer, Dr. C. J. Hopkins, Mrs. W. T. Lettmer, Paul Meyer, W. J. Folster, Ois A. Poole, Dr. H. Sidebotham, Mrs. M. G. Wendel, Master L. G. Wendel.

DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per strmr. Kinau, Nov. 10—Rev. E. S. Timoteo, E. Langer, S. Keilinoi, W. L. Stanley, Gordon McLean and wife, E. R. Hendry, W. A. Bailey, Thos. Reinhardt, Geo. Wilson and wife, Thomas Low, R. Rockwitz, John A. Luis, C. S. Holloway, W. H. Weiburn, P. Peck, Jno. Hill, Wm. Taylor, A. Black, F. J. Lindeman, R. H. Topham and wife, Mrs. de Mello, Mrs. T. Hollinger, Miss Hollinger, Captain Read, Major Moon, P. P. Woods, F. J. Woods, Major Birkheimer and wife, Geo. Steubner, A. H. Irving, Major Davis, Col. McKensie, L. Thomas, C. Kaiser, J. A. Mathewman and wife, Mrs. M. K. Keohokalole, Miss A. Kinney, Captain Williamson and wife.

For Maui ports, per strmr. Maui, Nov. 10—J. Drummond, W. H. Cornwell and wife, D. F. McCarrison, W. Mann, C. W. Dickey, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Mrs. J. L. Cornwell, two children and servant; A. Jackson, Adj. Coe, Chuck Lee.

For Kauai ports, per strmr. W. G. Hall, Nov. 11—G. H. Pecht, W. A. Kinney, Mrs. C. M. Cooke Jr., F. M. Bechtel, Dr. Katsunuma, Mrs. Kalo, Mrs. Kamale and child, J. Nevin, Yee Sheong, Chang Lai, Jno. Wilcox, R. Isenberg, R. Muller, Mrs. J. H. Coney, Mrs. Winkler, Mrs. S. Kaeewani, J. J. Sullivan, C. C. Bakin, J. Bergstrom, Mr. Berliowitz.

Per strmr. Mikahala, Nov. 12, for Kauai ports—O. M. Atwood, C. C. Herion, M. Rosenblatt, C. W. Smith, W. Compas, Miss N. M. Underhill, H. A. Jaeger.

Pokkie—"Congratulations, Sarah, I've been nominated." Sarah (with delight)—"Honestly?" Pokkie—"What difference does that make?"—Detroit Free Press.

Doctor—"Want to get up, eh? Ah, I thought my medicine would fetch you out of bed." Tommy—"Yes, an' then besides, I seen a circus porter."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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